Number 344 THE March 23, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, March 23, 1793.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Westmoreland county, until the first of April next, for the purpose of building a JAIL *in the County aforesaid. The building to be of stone, the lower part vaulted over. Proposals to be made by the perch, the undertaker to find hands, materials, &c. necessary for the building. Also Proposals for the Carpenter work will be received. The Proposals to be left at the Office of* Joseph Cook, *Esq. Greensburgh.*

GEORGE SMITH,)
ALEX. M'DOWELL,)Commissirs
JAMES WHITE,)
February 23, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED the 17th instant, WILLIAM ALLEN, a soldier in the rifle corps of the American Legion. He is about 18 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high, black eyes, red hair, fair complexion, and very handsome. He was inlisted in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and formerly lived on Pigeon creek in said county; he has no regimentals, as he did not join the legion. It is probable he will go to Kentucky, as some of his friends live there. Any person that will secure said deserter, or deliver him to any officer of the Legion of the United States, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.

REASIN BEALL, Ensign,
3d S. L. and Adjutant of Rifle Corps.
Legionville, 26th Feb. 1793.

Lots for Sale,

IN the new Town of LEWISBURGH, on French creek, nearly opposite the mouth of Cussewango. From its delightful situation in the centre of a very extensive and fertile country, now opening for settlement in consequence of an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, granting the pre-emption of land to actual settlers—There is a saw and grist mill, with a number of settlers, a public garrison, &c. now on the spot, which, together with many other advantages, seems to encourage the immediate growth of a considerable town, which in all probability in a very short time must become the seat of a new county. The elegance of its situation, the beauty and fertility of the surrounding country, are sufficient recommendations. The price of each lot is Six Dollars. For further particulars enquire of DAVID MEAD, on the premises.

February 20, 1793.

P. S. Should it be an object, settlers in town can be accommodated with out lots adjoining, of five acres each.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the forks of Yough, about September last, one brindled two year old heifer, marked with half a crop in the near ear, also one red and white ditto, one year old last, marked with a crop in the near ear. The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges,

JOSEPH BECKET.
Allegheny county, March 6, 1793.

WILL BE LET,

(For a year, or longer term.)

A Commodious and well situated farm on moderate terms, in Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, within eleven miles of Greensburgh, and nine of Ligonier, well known by the name of the Nine Mile Run, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, containing 350 acres, (being part of General Gift) whereof upwards of 100 acres are cleared, 30 acres of which is excellent meadow, and 60 more may be made at a small expence, the remainder good plough land, all under good fence and well watered. There are on the premises a log dwelling house, with three rooms and a kitchen with a loft, under a good shingle roof, with other buildings, as a log barn, with a good threshing floor, out stables, still house, and spring house—the place altogether is well calcu'at d for farming, and a more convenient stand for a public house will not be easily met with between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; the state road passes through it, and a public house has been kept there in good repute for several years. The country around is very well settled and improved, grist mills convenient, and the Chesnut ridge, to which this farm is adjacent, affords an excellent range for stock the greatest part of the year. For terms apply to Wm. Lockry, Esq. near the premises, John M. St. Clair, Ligonier mills, or Danl. St. Clair, attorney at law, near Norris town, Montgomery county.

December 30, 1792.

Hemp Wanted.

A GENEROUS price will be given for good clean Hemp, by
MARGARET ROSS,
Who informs those persons that received Hemp seed to pay in Hemp, that their engagements has been up since December, and requests they will be speedy in paying off the same.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1793.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

VOLUME III.

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,

Just Published and to be Sold by the Printer.

Price—Three Shillings & Nine Pence.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1793.

STRAYED *from the subscriber, in the month of August last, a* HEIFER *2 years old next June, cropt, and two slits in the left ear, she has a white spot on her forehead, white back, and black sides: it is supposed she has calved this winter. Any person giving information where she is, shall be generously rewarded. A stray Cow, light brindled colour, about 5 years old, marked on the off ear, came to the plantation on which the subscriber lives, last fall. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JAMES M'LELLAND, living two miles from Pittsburgh.
Feb. 23, 1793.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted by bonds, notes, or book debts, unto Nyhoff and Claasse, merchants, in Greensburgh, are desired to come and pay their debts respectively, on or before the expiration of the month of March next, without further notice, as we wish to close all the accounts of the said partnership.

NYHOFF & CLAASE.
Greensburgh, Feb. 14, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation containing 100 acres, adjoining lands of Col. Thomas Brown, and being within half a mile of (Brownsville) Redstone Old Fort. The place is under good repair, the land is well adapted for raising all kinds of grain, and there is on the premises a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn, &c. a never failing spring of water very convenient to the door, and a very good seat for a distillery; there is about 30 acres of clear land, 5 of which is in meadow, and 10 in wheat and rye, also a very good peach orchard and a number of cherry trees, and about 20 bearing apple trees. A clear and indisputable title will be given, and possession by the first of April. If the land is not sold before the first of April, possession could not be given till the middle of November. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

GIDEON WALKER.

Fayette county, Feb. 4, 1793.

Wingfield Mills, (Chartiers)

January 19, 1793.

Alexander Fowler,

HAS just received by the last waggons from Philadelphia (in addition to what he had on hand) a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,* and *PATENT MEDICINES,* which he is selling at reduced prices for Country Produce.

Prices Current at Wingfield Mills.

Wheat 4/2. Rye 3/2, Barley 3/6, Corn 3/, Country linen in proportion to its quality. All other articles, viz. Beef, Pork, Tallow, Beeswax, &c. at the Pittsburgh prices.

The mode Mr. Fowler has adopted of conducting his business, will enable his neighbours and others, who wish to favor him with their custom of supplying themselves and families with every needful article on the easiest terms; as his goods are of the best quality, his prices moderate, and his payments will be made accommodating and convenient.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to come and pay off their respective balances, as all outstanding debts after the 20th of March next, will, without respect of persons, be put in the proper officers hands for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 20, 1793.

Supplementary Report of the Committee of Congress, appointed on the defeat of the Army, under Gen. St. Clair, 4th Nov. 1791.

(Concluded from our paper of the 9th instant.)

IT is stated in the original report, that—

"Mr. Hodgdon was appointed quarter master general in the month of March, and continued at Philadelphia until the 4th of June, he then proceeded to Fort-Pitt, where he arrived the tenth of the same month—no sufficient causes have appeared to the committee to justify this delay, and his presence with the army appeared to have been essentially necessary previously to that time."

In the statement, the duration of Mr. Hodgdon's stay at Fort-Pitt, was casually omitted, which appears to have been from the tenth of June, till the twenty-sixth of August. The insertion of this fact will sufficiently explain the sense of the committee, in the inference respecting the time, in which the presence of the quarter master general was necessary at the army.

It is stated in the original report, that—

"There were six hundred and seventy five stand of arms at Fort Washington, on the first of June, and most of those totally out of repair."

These arms, the precise number of which appears not to be accurately ascertained, are admitted by the secretary at war, to have been at Fort Washington in the situation described, but he suggests, that they were old and useless arms which had been collected at that place, and were not counted upon, as any part of the supply of arms for the expedition.—It appears, that the regular troops and levies were completely supplied with arms without recurrence to this stock: but a number of them was repaired, by orders of the commander in chief, of the expedition, with a view, as he suggests, to arm the militia from Kentucky, who, it was expected, would arrive, either insufficiently armed, or not armed at all: and he did not conceive the arrangements, made by the war department, competent to arming the militia, together with the other troops.

The original report states, that—

"The privates of the levies received but three dollars pay each, from the time of there respective inlistments to the time of their respective discharges, and were actually discharged without farther pay or settlement; notes of discharge were given them, specifying the time of their service, and bearing indorsations, that some advances had been made to them on account, without stating the amount, the object of which is suggested to have been to prevent transfers; the intended effect was not produced by the measures; the notes were sold for trifling considerations, the real sums due on the notes were various, from ten to twenty five dollars, and they were frequently sold for one dollar, or one gallon of whisky; the monies for the pay of the levies did not leave Philadelphia, till the fourth of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, nor arrive at Fort Washington, till third of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, some time after the last inlisted

levies are known to have been entitled to their discharges."

In addition to the reasons contained in the original report, respecting the discharging of the levies, without their stipulated pay, which are admitted by the secretary at war, to have been justly stated, he has, in his late communication suggested to the committee, that, at the time of the discharge of the levies there was actually, in the hands of the quartermaster general, the sum of sixteen thousand two hundred ninety two dollars and seventy cents, which were subject to be applied to any object, agreable to the discretion of the commander in chief of the expedition, and might have been applied, if he thought proper to the payment of the discharged levies, and would have been sufficient for two months pay to the officers, and four months pay to the privates. This sum is admitted by the quartermaster general, to have been in his hands, at the time of the discharge of the levies, and would have been applied to their pay, if orders had been given by the commander in chief of the expedition, for that purpose. But that no such orders ever were received by him. The secretary at war infers, from these circumstances, that no censure should be imputed to the war department, for not having paid implicit attention to this subject.

The circumstances respecting this transaction, have been attentively examined by the committee, and appear to them to be the following :—The quarter master general, upon his leaving Philadelphia, was furnished with the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the use of that department. He was afterwards furnished with two other sums, to wit ; the sum of seventeen thousand eight hundred and forty four dollars, fifty cents, on the twenty third day of July, and the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty four dollars, and sixty cents, on the seventh day of July making together, the sum of twenty thousand and sixty nine dollars, and ten cents. It appears, by letter from the secretary at war, to the commander in chief of the expedition, that five thousand dollars of this sum, were to be applied to the pay of the regular troops, if the commander in chief should deem that, a proper application of the money, which however, was not done. The remaining part of this money was intended to form a kind of military chest, to answer contingent expences ; subject however, to the controul of the commander in chief. It appears that the quarter master general, in addition to these supplies of cash, was authorized to draw bills on the secretary at war, with this restriction—that the commander in chief should approve of all draughts, and certify the necessity or propriety of making them. The quarter master general commenced his draughts at Fort Pitt, previously to his arrival at head quarters, to the amount of two thousand six hundred dollars, and continued them after his arrival ; but it does not appear that those draughts were certified, or sanctioned by the commander in chief : all which draughts were honoured by the secretary at war.

It is suggested by the commander in chief, that he never considered the money, before mentioned, appropriated to the pay of the levies, upon their discharges, nor that it was ever intended to be applied to that object. He further suggests a want of knowledge of the money, said to be on hand, at the time of the discharges of the levies, although he admits, that the quarter master general shortly after his arrival at head quarters, rendered him a statement of the cash on hand, which he returned, without examination, observing, that he had already received sufficient information relative thereto, from the secretary at war, that he was informed of the accounts of monies originally received by the quarter master general, and conceived, that he could form some idea of the balance on hand, from the sums disbursed in consequence of warrants drawn by him, which, he expected, were paid from that fund—that his want of information, as to the real balance, arose from the circumstance of the bills drawn by the quarter master general, without knowledge, or the requisite certificate from him, which bills operated, as a relief to that fund, for their amount.—The commander in chief of the expeditioin further suggested, to the committee in presence of the quarter master general, that, upon making draughts upon the fund before alluded to, he usually enquired of the quarter master general, whether it was sufficient for the purpose of answering the draught, and upon repeating this enquiry, just before the discharge of the levies, he received for answer, "that the chest was very low." This statement was acquiesced in, or at least, not denied by the quarter master general.

The quarter master general has furnished the committee with a statement of his account, by which, it appears, that he had on hand, on the fifth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, cash, to the amount of fifteen thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars, and forty two cents, and two thirds of a cent, which, he suggests, have been since applied to the use of his department.—This ballance is denied to have been on hand, by the commander in chief, at that time : and he has furnished a statement of disbursements from the original fund ; which leaves the amount of the ballance at the time of the discharge of the levies of one thousand four hundred eighty three dollars eighty six cents, exclusive of five thousand dollars appropriated to the pay of the old troops.

The commander in chief suggests, that there was no pay master to the army, nor any person authorized to settle the accounts of the soldiers and ascertain the real balances due to them, until the arrival of Mr. Swann, on the third day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and infers, that he had no authority to direct a settlement and order pay to the soldiers, untill he was informed of the arrangements made at the war office, relatively to that object. The suggestion is strongly confirmed by a letter from the secretary at war, addressed to the commander in chief, and forwarded by Mr. Swann, which designates Mr. Swann as paymaster, and contains instructions relatively to the terms of settling the accounts of the soldiery, The same letter serves to shew, that the twenty thousand and sixty nine dollars, and ten cents, put into the possession of the quarter master general, were not conclusively destined for the pay of the levies, nor so considered by the secretary at war. Because it is asserted in the letter, that Mr. Swann is furnished with a sum of money sufficient for the whole pay of the levies, without making any deduction in consequence of the monies furnished the quarter master general.

It is asserted by the secretary at war, in his communication to the committee, that the time of the service of the levies did not expire until after the arrival of Mr. Swann at Fort Washington, particularly Gaither's and Rhea's battalions, the term of their inlistments having been, to serve six months after their arrival at Fort Washington ; which was deemed the place of rendezvous. The time which had elapsed from the period of inlistments to their arrival at Fort Washington, or the evident impropriety of annexing such a condition to the inlistments, caused the condition itself to be dispensed with, and those levies were actually discharged shortly after the twelfth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, in the consequence of having served six months, which is the extent of the service authorized by law, and actually received certificates at that time, of having performed six months service.

Upon a re-examination of the residue of the original report, and the evidence now before the committee, they are satisfied with the same and find no material alterations or corrections necessary.

A regard for candor has induced the committee to adopt this mode of reporting ; because the original report is thereby preserved, mistakes existing in the same, and which are now corrected, and the causes of those mistakes rendered obvious, and the whole subject presented to view upon the committee, to all persons in any degree concerned therein.

To the PRINTER of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SIR,

ON the change of the constitution, some of the deputy surveyors were left out in the new appointments —Many surveys made by them while in office had not been returned to the Surveyor General, who, from what principle or use it is hard to conceive, established a regulation, that no return of survey could be accepted by him, from any deputy out of office ; though the survey was made and even certified by such deputy while in office. The consequence of which was, that a new survey must be made, and new fees paid. One concerned in such a survey stated this subject to the Governor, who immediately submitted it to the consideration of the Attorney General, and he transmitted his opinion to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as follows :

"That a survey made and certified by a deputy surveyor, who, since the making and certifying, and before the returning thereof, has been superceded, ought to be received, provided it be unexceptionable in other respects.

"That where a deputy surveyor has made a survey, he may with propriety certify a return when out of office."

As it is probable this opinion will change the regulation of the Surveyor General, and may prevent unnecessary expences, it will be proper to make it known by your paper.

March, 1793. A READER.

Mr. SCULL,

IT was not the expectation of any inhabitant, that we could come at once to exactness of police in this town, and therefore not until of late has the law been carried into effect with respect to the obstructing streets, or having slaughter-houses, to the annoyance of the public. But there is a nuisance of another kind, not less grievous, under which we have laboured—that is, *keeping HOGS in this town.* It is full time that this be removed. It is impossible to save a garden where such an animal runs at large, and will insinuate itself by undermining, or opening a way with the snout through the palings, or entering the moment the gate is opened by a neighbour, for the purpose of obtaining water from your pump ; or even going through your house and entering your garden or yard

Advice has been taken on this subject—to wit. the opinion of Mr. Brackenridge ; which you will please to publish, as it is not our wish to take advantage of the want of information in a neighbour : supposing, at the same time, that even if it was not contrary to law, yet as it is a great grievance to keep swine in a town, no one of the inhabitants would, on reflection, be so unneighbourly, as for the small advantage of raising a hog, instead of buying it, to wish to do what is so injurious to others.

The following is the opinion of Mr. Brackenridge.

"The keeping of Hogs in any city or market town is indictable as a public nuisance—4th Black. 167. quotes Salkeld, 460. refers to 2d. Rol. abridgment 140 and 141.

"The only question then will be, is this such a town as comes within the meaning and privilege of the common law, which speaks of a market town ? There is no doubt of it. It is more ; it is a county town, and the seat of a court of justice. It is not the having a market that the common law respects as giving the privilege ; but takes this as the evidence of such population as deserves to be so protected.

"The reason of the common law in proscribing hogs from a town, is the nature of this animal which makes it difficult to be excluded from houses or gardens, and is injurious above all others in not only cropping plants and shrubs, but rooting them out of the ground, and disturbing the soil itself. Even the keeping swine inclosed, in towns, is a nuisance, as corrupting the air by the smell, and being insalubrious and disagreeable to the neighbourhood."

From the above opinion it will follow, that the keeping swine in this town is not only indictable, but every person must be justified in abateing the nuisance, that is, killing the swine that may come their way.

MANY.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1793.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, December 15.

THE explanation of the affairs of Frankfort, has laid open the most horrid, the most infamous scene that ever shocked human nature ; the most premeditated scheme of of murder and assassination ; and sorry am I to add, that this barbarous business did not appear reprehensible to the king of Prussia or the duke of Brunswick. Can you hear and not revolt with indignation, that the Landgrave of Hesse ordered the knives with which the soldiers of the republic were butchered, to be forged under his immediate inspection. That he sent some of his satellites and a band of carpenters to direct the massacre of the second. The Hessians distributed money amidst the populace, got drunk with them, and then formed their infernal plan.

When the town was summoned to surrender, the soldiers were, upon the drum beating to arms, assassinated as they repaired to their quarters ; some by their hosts, others from the windows in the streets, others were seized by groups on the ramparts and thrown over the walls. The wives of the soldiers were all, without compassion for their sex, inhumanly murdered, notwithstanding our brave soldiers made a most obstinate resistance ; but the assassins, to the amount of 1000, forced the Coblentz gate, and butchered the artillery company, and volunteers on duty. The battalion of St. Onge, seeing their situation, fought in desperation.—They mowed down whole companies of the Prussians and after burning their last cartridge, they took to the bayonet.

Here the Prussians, frightened at "*Arme blanche*," called out to them to surrender—this was complied with by the soldiers reverting their firelocks, and the officers lowering their swords and colours. After an awful silence, the Prussians opened their ranks and let in the disguised Hessians, &c. The volunteers, with that confidence which soldiers have in their enemy, gave up their arms ; when on a sudden these villains drew their knives and butchered every man without exception.

My eyes are so full I can scarce see what I write !

Some few escaped along the Mayne, under the protection of a detachment of the first battalion of chasseurs, with two pieces of cannon, and some cavalry, who had advanced to cover their retreat ; in this affair 1200 men have been slaughtered.

Monday, the 3d, to complete the horror, several French soldiers were sent from Frankfort to Mentz with their hands cut off.

I entreat you, for the honor of humanity, to ſtate theſe circumſtances, which I announce to you from the beſt authority; and to add, that the generals of the French army have ſtill continued their uſual generoſity and humanity to the Pruſſians, wounded and priſoners; and have ordered this detail of horror to be publiſhed in German and diſperſed all over the countries we have conquered.

Tell me what inſtance in hiſtory furniſhes ſo ſhameful an example in time of war, from one enemy to another."

Dec. 20. The Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel has publiſhed in his dominions a proclamation, that whatever ſubjects loved him, and were deſirous of defending their country, ſhould appear on a fixed day at the place of his reſidence; but not one appeared. In conſequence of this notification, the following letter was addreſſed to the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel by General Cuſtine, on the 28th of November.

"The Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel endeavors to aſſemble in the centre of his reſidence numerous warriors.—Does he not remember that the laſt day has appeared for all unjuſt ſovereigns, which will be the day of delivery for their blinded and deluded ſubjects?

"He has placed thoſe around him by whoſe aſſiſtance he expects to ſecure his ſhaking throne—The lives of the beſt part of the nation, which he ſold to fill his coffers, is a circumſtance that will decide the fate of this tyrant.

"Thou monſter! over whoſe head is gathered a dark cloud from the German nation——the tears of widows whom thou haſt made breadleſs—the cries of orphans whom thou haſt made wretched—and thy ill treated ſoldiers—will deliver thee to the juſt cauſe of the French. Thy flight ſhall not ſave thee, for how could it be poſſible to expect a nation in the world that will give thee refuge, tiger as thou art?"

American Affairs.

TRENTON, March 6.

We hear that William Patterſon, Eſq. governor of this ſtate, is appointed by Preſident Waſhington, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. States, and that he has accepted the appointment. The office of Governor will therefore become vacant, and a new election at the next joint meeting muſt take place.

BALTIMORE, March 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cork, to his correſpondent in this town, dated 26th Dec. 1792.

"We expect to have very troubleſome times of it here, the enſuing ſpring; they cry out LIBERTY, inceſſantly; there are 15,000 men well armed and accoutred in the north of Ireland, and 13,000 ditto in Dublin; theſe volunteers wear the CAP OF LIBERTY and motto—

"*A bad Winter—a worſe ſpring—*

"*A bloody Summer, and no King.*"

"The battery of Cork, which lay ſo long neglected, is now well mounted with cannon, and in the beſt ſtate of defence."

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, dated March 5.

"Captain Smith, arrived here this day from Cadiz, informs, that 4000 of the beſt troops of Spain, have gone over to the French."

An American gentleman, lately arrived from France, where he had every opportunity, and ſpared no pains to collect the beſt information, communicates the moſt agreeable accounts from that quarter. The city of Paris was in a ſtate of perfect tranquility, and under the ſtricteſt police; the military under exact diſcipline, the order in the convention great, conſidering the number of its members, the natural vivacity of the French, and the unbounded variety of buſineſs they have to tranſact. La Fayette, he alſo informs, meets with good treatment in his confinement.

Extract of a letter from Col. E. Oſwald, Proprietor of the Independent Gazetteer, dated Liege, (Germany) Dec. 5.

"After a few days ſtay at Paris, I purſued my route to the army, which was then 120 miles diſtant. On my arrival at Gen. Dumourier's headquarters, I was appointed full colonel in the corps of artillery. My not underſtanding the French language has hitherto been a great diſadvantage to me—however, I have made great progreſs in acquiring it, and hope to be able to ſpeak it fluently by the ſpring. France is a glorious country, worthy of the freedom it enjoys.—Since I have been in the army, have been almoſt in conſtant motion. I have been in two actions—one at Mons on the 6th November, and the other about a league from this place, on the 28th. That at Mons was very ſevere, having been engaged in a cannonade about 5 hours—I had four 24 pounders under my direction, in the open field, and engaged three redoubts: (This action I think was not quite as ſevere as that at Monmouth)—The army of France being ordered to the charge, they ruſhed on the enemy, and carried every thing before them—We have been purſuing them ever ſince till within theſe three or four days paſt, that the army has been halted here for refreſhment and pay: We expect to proceed to Cologne, which is about 20 or 30 leagues farther, in a day or two—when there, it is generally believed the campaign will cloſe.—Whether I ſhall paſs another in France, is uncertain—it will depend altogether on my having a proper command.

"The combined enemies of France have been beaten in every quarter—The Pruſſians, Auſtrians, and Sardinians, have fled before the French army, even in their own terrritory. The artillery of France is certainly ſuperior to any in the world—It is a noble corps—and I conſider it a great honor to have been placed in it in the firſt inſtance."

Senate of the United States.

Monday, March 4.

A number of the members of the Senate, being convened, in purſuance of notices ſent them from the Preſident of the United States, in the Senate Chamber, the Speaker and Members of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives, the Secretary of the Treaſury, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of war, the Attorney General, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and other officers of Government; the Foreign Miniſters, and a number of private citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen, were alſo preſent on the occaſion. At twelve o'clock preciſely, the Preſident entered the Hall. Mr. Langdon, Preſident pro tempore, then roſe and ſaid: Sir, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States is now preſent, and ready to adminiſter to you the oath required by the Conſtitution, to be taken by the Preſident of the United States. The Preſident on this addreſſed his 'Fellow Citizens' in a ſhort, but comprehenſive ſpeech, as follows:——

Fellow Citizens,

I am again called upon by the voice of my country, to execute the functions of its Chief Magiſtrate. When the occaſion proper for it ſhall arrive, I ſhall endeavor to expreſs the high ſenſe I entertain of this diſtinguiſhed honor, and of the confidence which has been repoſed in me, by the people of United America.

Previous to the execution of any official act of the Preſident, the Conſtitution requires an oath of office. This oath I am now about to take; and in your preſence—that if it ſhall be found, during my adminiſtration of the government, I have in any inſtance violated willingly, or knowingly, the injunctions thereof, I may (beſides incurring conſtitutional puniſhment) be ſubject to the upbraidings of all, who are now witneſſes of the preſent ſolemn ceremony.

Judge Cuſhing then read the oath, which the Preſident repeated after him, ſentence by ſentence, as follows:—

I, George Waſhington, do ſolemnly ſwear, that I will faithfully execute the office of Preſident of the United States; and will, to the beſt of my ability, preſerve, protect, and defend the Conſtitution of the United States.

The Preſident then retired, and was ſaluted by three cheers of the people.

It muſt afford genuine ſatisfaction to the public of the United States to learn, that after the ſevereſt ſcrutiny by the Repreſentatives of the people into the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treaſury—it has appeared unblemiſhed and honorable.

A few days ſince Mr. Lazarus Beach preſented to the Muſeum in New York, a quire of paper, made at his paper mill in this town, which the hotteſt fire would not conſume. Danbury Paper.

Extract of a letter, dated Cape Francois, February 13.

"This day a veſſel arrived from Breſt, in 26 days. She brings orders to put the forts in a ſtate of defence and to man the veſſels completely.—War appears inevitable.

"Final judgment on the King has been referred to the primary aſſemblies—The reſult of this important trial, will haſten, or ſuſpend the plans of the powers confederated againſt France.

Pittſburgh, March 23.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, of Maſſachuſetts; BEVERLY RANDOLPH, of Virginia; and TIMOTHY PICKERING, of Pennſylvania, are the Commiſſioners appointed for holding a treaty with the hoſtile Indians.

Nothing has yet tranſpired relative to the viſit of the Cornplanter, &c. to the Commander in Chief—We have only heard, that they have had ſeveral conferences, at which only a few officers were admitted. No doubt, if the diſpoſition of the Cornplanter and his people appear not to be pacific, the Commander in Chief will give ſufficient notice to the frontier inhabitants, that they may take meaſures for their ſecurity.

Saturday the 4th inſtant, the ſecond Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States cloſed its ſeſſion, and adjourned without day.——The next Congreſs are to meet on the firſt Monday in December next.

from the MASSACHUSETTS MERCURY.

Britiſh Naval Intelligence, Extra.

IT is whiſpered that the Lords of the Admiralty have put the God Mars *into actual ſervice.* Jupiter *himſelf was commiſſioned yeſterday. Theſe gods are to be attended by their conſorts* Juno *and* Venus, *in the quality of ſmacks or buſſes.* Cerberus, *keeper of Hell,* Charon, *the old Stygian boatman, and* Pluto, *monarch of the Infernals, are ordered to join them at the rendezvous in Portſmouth.*

Hector, *that truſty old Trojan, is ſummoned from his grave;* Ajax, *the gallant Grecian,* Romulus, *the founder of Rome, and* Alexander the Great, *are expected to ſail in the courſe of next week.*

The Prince of Wales *has been hove down, and the* hold *of the* Princeſs Royal *has been peeped into by the Commiſſioners, who report that her* waterworks *are out of order; and ſpeak very diſreſpectfully of her* ſtern.

The Formidable, Inflexible, Intrepid, Invincible, &c. *form a corps of naval reſerve, which are to cover the* Gods, Goddeſſes, Prince & Princeſs.

A moſt horrid collection of wild beaſts are to be let looſe. Among them are the Buffalo, Centaur, Dragon, Camel, Porcupine, Dromedary, *& many others.*

Thus protected by Gods, Goddeſſes, Heroes, Devils, Ladies, Virtues and Wild Beaſts; we may certainly predict the conqueſt of France: but unfortunately PROVIDENCE foundered on its paſſage towards *Albion.*

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FOR SALE,

A Land Office Treaſury *Warrant, directed to the principal ſurveyor of any county within the commonwealth of Virginia, ſufficiently empowering him to lay off land in one or more ſurveys, to the quantity of* 1000 *acres. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living on the ſouth weſt corner of Fourth and Market ſtreets.*

JAMES BLASHFORD.

Pittſburgh, March 16, 1793.

Wanted, as an Apprentice to the POTTER Trade, a lad of 15 or 16 years old. Enquire of ADAM FUNK, in Pittſburgh.

March 22, 1793.

WAS FOUND,

On Monday the 11th inſt. on the road to Neigly's mill, near Captain Sample's, a new RIFLE, together with a belt and knife. The owner may have it by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Pitt tow ſhip, about four miles from Pittſburgh, and paying charges.

SAMUEL DRAKE.

Alleghany county, March 12, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A New Two Story Brick HOUSE and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet in the town of Pittſburgh. For particulars apply to THOMAS GREER, on the premiſes.

March 13, 1793.

MY diſtrict, as Surveyor, is now confined to that part of Alleghany county, which was formerly Waſhington. Any perſon having buſineſs to do therein, may apply at my Office in Pittſburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

February 28, 1793.

Whereas a number of perſons who have ſubſcribed to me for this Gazette, ſeem to be very negligent about paying their ſubſcriptions either for the publication or poſtage, this is therefore to requeſt thoſe who are behind in either to make ſpeedy payment without further notice, otherwiſe I ſhall be under the neceſſity of purſuing meaſures for recovery, which will prove diagreeable to me and perhaps to them. He returns his grateful acknowledgments to thoſe whoſe punctuality has enabled him to continue.

The publics moſt obedient ſervant,

ISAAC PEARCE, Poſtrider.

March 1, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. SCULL,

FAR from that perfection which raiſes men above the poſſibility of doing wrong, I conceive myſelf liable to error, in principle and practice—therefore I hope my fellow citizens will lay the charge of my ſuppoſed, or real miſtakes to ignorance, rather than deſign. And as ſome worthy perſons may imagine, that ſome expreſſions in my letter to Mr. Cook require explanation, I ſhall tranſmit a few explanatory remarks, through the medium of your paper.

Were the inhabitants of this country as well acquainted with Methodiſts as I am, and with their inſulting conduct to the Preſbyterian clergy, an explanation on my part would be entirely ſuperceded; but as this is not the caſe, in addition to what I have mentioned in my laſt publication, I ſhall obſerve, that within the ſpace of theſe two years, the Methodiſts have been exceeding troubleſome in this country; ſome of their preachers having obtained ſome kind of education at Abingdon college, in Maryland, became ſo intoxicated with conceit, as to inſult and challenge, directly or indirectly, a great part of the Preſbyterian clergy on this ſide of the mountains, without the leaſt provocation given, or inſult offered, to any Methodiſt. Some of our miniſters they converſed with, and then reported that they had conquered them; ſome they ſent for to hear them preach, and when ſuch miniſters did not chooſe to attend, they reported that they were afraid, and durſt not make their appearance; to others they ſent challenging letters, inſulting them and their principles to their face. But I need not enumerate particulars, as Mr. Cook has given ſuch a recent diſplay of their knight-errant ſyſtem, in his publication, in which he avows popular diſputation, as the criterion of religion, courage and abilities. While the Methodiſts were thus proceeding, and their hearers crying bravo, bravo! I openly and warmly oppoſed the idea of accepting their challenges to public diſputation, as a very improper method of deciding any controverſy, and while I reſolved not to challenge or inſult them, I determined that if any of them ſhould inſult me, I would treat them as they deſerved, and it was not long until I had the trial, as I have already related in my publication.

When I wrote my firſt letter, which I immediately ſent to Mr. Cook, I had not the leaſt deſign of printing it; but the Methodiſts finding ſome rough expreſſions in it, which would be likely to raiſe the popular clamour againſt me, they added inſult to inſult, threatened me with preſbytery and ſynod, tranſcribed and miſrepreſented my letter, and finally threatened to print it themſelves. Thus they challenged, inſulted, and bantered me, until I wrote the letter, and then by the ſame means forced me to print it, and as I expected, raiſed the cry of perſecution—And although my letter contained the ſentiments of my hearts, which in an open and manly manner I addreſſed to the man who had inſulted and challenged me, without the leaſt pretence that I had committed any offence, yet I knew it would be unpopular, in theſe days of extreme liberality, when many, in ſhunning the rocks of ſuperſtition, prieſtcraft, and bigotry, are in danger of being ſwallowed in the vortex of infidelity, and an indifference with reſpect to both the doctrines and practice of religion. As to the ſentiments contained in that letter, when I cannot ſupport them, I ſhall relinquiſh them. As to the mode of expreſſion, when I have explained two particulars, I ſhall ſubmit it to whatever cenſure the public ſhall think proper to annex. The particulars which I have in view, and which I expect is thought moſt incompatible with the miniſterial and chriſtian character, is the following, viz. My ſaying, that if any perſon would challenge me to public diſputation, I would poſſibly anſwer the challenge with my horſe whip, and my deſignating by the name of animals, thoſe who challenge their neighbours to popular diſputation.

Now, as theſe unpopular expreſſions proceeded from the genuine ſentiments of my heart, I ſhall bring forward thoſe ſentiments without reſerve, and if I am condemned for them, I muſt try to ſubmit to my ſentence. I am then of opinion, that thoſe creatures, who preſuming on the, ſtrength and agility of their bodies, the ſharpneſs of their horns, the hardneſs of their hoofs, or the ſtrength of their lungs, menace their innocent neighbours, and challenge them to combat, ought all, without exception, to be deemed animals, and treated as ſuch, with this exception, that ſome of them have ſharper horns, and harder hoofs than others—in particular, the deſpicable creature, who can without provocation, enter the abodes of inoffenſive and manly innocence, and challenge the peaceable inhabitant to a religious boxing match, in preſence of the croud, who are to award the laurel to the conqueror, after they have had ſufficient ſport with the combatants. I ſay ſuch a creature is one of the worſt of animals, and as ſuch I will treat them, and by ſuch name diſtinguiſh them, as far as they come my way. But it is ſaid, that the author of our religion has required us to love our enemies—true, but this general rule admits an exception, otherwiſe we are bound to love the devil, which a Methodiſt may eaſily do, as their diſpoſition is ſo loving; but it would be hard work for a Preſbyterian—nor does God himſelf love his enemies with a love of complacency and delight; and as to acts of benficence and benevolence, I am ready to perform them to any man, or to a Methodiſt, at any time. And I am perſuaded, that to horſe whip one of their prize fighting animals, in the very moment when he gives his inſulting challenge, would be a more rational evidence of love to him, than the loving Mr. Cook has given to his beloved Preſbyterians—Moreover, the law of nations, has admitted the propriety of ſelf-defence; nor is there any thing in the religion of Jeſus, taking it ſyſtematically, as it ought to be taken, to contradict ſuch a rational ſentiment. This being admitted, it neceſſarily follows, that it is one of our natural rights, to uſe thoſe means of defence, which in our view, are moſt likely to obtain the end, if in doing ſo, we do not invade the rights of others; therefore, when the Indians entered my congregations with fire and ſword, I laid down my bible, and took up my gun, and marched at the head of my people againſt them. When the lawleſs robber, in his nocturnal round, approaches my dwelling, and I detect him in the act of breaking into my houſe, I do not read to him the ſtatutes of Queen Anne, in order to prevent him from committing a burglary. When the prowling wolf enters my ſheep paſture, I do not read to him lectures on moral philoſophy, in order to prevent him from invading my acquired rights; when I am civilly paſſing the road, and a mad dog runs at me, I do not take out my bible to prove to the maſtiff that he ought to deſiſt; when the fooliſh dog, in his nocturnal raving, ſnarls, and challenges the charming and lucid empreſs of the night, when mildly ſhedding her benign influence over the world, diſpleaſed with his growling, and diſturbed with his noiſe, I do not bring down Martin's or Ferguſon's aſtronomy, in order to demonſtrate to him the utility of the moon, and his own folly: and when one of your prize-fighting animals, of any denomination, ſhall enter my peaceable precincts, and becauſe I have dared to ſee with my own eyes, without obtaining his permiſſion, will inform me, that without my leave, he has named the place, and appointed the day, on which I muſt appear on the ſtage, like a Roman gladiator, and commence a religious boxing or gouging match with him, in order to make ſport for the people, whom he has warned to attend; and then proceed to let me know, that if I do not accept his challenge, he will poſt me for a coward, and triumph over my ſuppoſed inability to defend myſelf—I will not take down my bible to reaſon with ſuch an animal, becauſe that book forbids me to caſt pearls before ſwine; but as I am a teacher, I ſhall make uſe of inſtructions, immediately derived from the warm application of a horſe whip, cow ſkin, or whatever weapon comes to hand, and when I have done, I ſhall cheerfully appear at the bar of church or ſtate, and ſubmit to whatever fine or cenſure theſe courts may inflict—but if any man, in a decent and manly manner, ſhall inform me, that his religious ſentiments are preferable to mine, and in order to demonſtrate the ſuperior excellency of his opinions, will put the points in debate into the ſcales of reaſon, and argue like a man, I ſhall meet ſuch a worthy character with pleaſure in the field of reaſon and revelation, and whether I win or loſe the argument, to him my heart and arms ſhall ever be open; and if I am found to commence an unprovoked attack upon, or deſignedly inſult any of the human race; if ever I am found to pretend love to any man, or ſet of men, and am at the ſame time detected in ſtabbing their character; if ever my doors, my heart, and my purſe, are ſhut to the ſons of want, of any denomination, if it is in my power to relieve them. If I do not exert myſelf to the utmoſt to promote the happineſs of mankind, then let me be eſteemed a raſcal, and treated as ſuch—now, without prevarication or diſſimulation, I am juſt ſuch a clergyman and Preſbyterian as this. And ſince nothing but war will do the Methodiſts, let them bring forward their new ſyſtem, and demonſtrate its ſuperior excellence above ours, as bringing more glory to God, and greater happineſs to mankind, and let them lay their religious tenets and ours in the ſcales of reaſon and revelation, and I ſhall without one ſingle ſatirical or rough expreſſion, aſſiſt them in attending the balance, in order to give fair play to Calviniſm, and if Methodiſm preponderates, I ſhall renounce Calviniſm for ever. But if the Methodiſts refuſe to bring their new ſcheme of religion to the criterion of plain reaſon and revelation, and proceed according to their former practice, in a deſultory manner, miſrepreſenting, maiming, diſtorting, and abuſing the Calviniſt doctrines, I hope the public will excuſe me, if I uſe ſuch defenſive arguments, as to me appear moſt eligible, as I am perfectly acquainted with the evaſive, ſhifting, diſſembling conduct of the Methodiſts, ſince John Weſley, the thirteenth apoſtle, founded Methodiſm, until the day when Mr. Cook commenced his unprovoked and illiberal attack on me.

Sir, I deſigned to have concluded here, but your paper of the 16th came into my hand before I annexed my name, in which a piece ſigned a Calviniſt attracted my attention. That meek-ſpirited follower of the Prince of Peace being diſgraced, and deeply wounded by the freedom which I had uſed with his fellow chriſtians, the Methodiſts: in order to reſtore the loſt honor of Calviniſm, heal his wounds, and demonſtrate to mankind the mild, pacific, and manly diſpoſition of his ſoul, in the very moment when he ſaw me ſtruggling with the Methodiſts, and when I expected him to be my friend, without giving me leave to make my defence, lo! he bounded forth in the dark, like an enraged panther, and plunged his poinard in my boſom.—Why did he delay his publication until Mr. Cook had publiſhed his letter? His daſtardly ſoul would not permit him to meet injured innocence alone, therefore diſguiſed himſelf, & brought up the rear-guard of the army of the Methodiſts, and when he imagined that Cook, their champion, had wounded me, leaſt I might recover and get away from the field of war with my life, he draws his relentleſs dagger from under his pious cloak, and tranſfixes it quavering through my heart, that he might make ſport with the dying groans of the man who never did him any injury. But as he was diſappointed, and I am yet living, I call upon him to announce his name to the public, and come forward from behind the curtain, and ſhew his face like a man, and in company with his fellow chriſtians the Methodiſts; let him do me all the injury he can; let him inform the public that I have but a ſmall portion of claſſic and ſcientific knowledge, and that I was taken from the weavers loom by ſome pious people, at whoſe expence, mainly, I received ſuch an education as is attainable in the back woods—alſo, that I was raiſed a Covenanter Preſbyterian, in Europe, and when I came into this country joined the Preſbyterian church here; let him inveſtigate my public and private character, my principles and my practice. In a word, let him explore every ſource, and do me all the injury in his power; from the height of injured innocence, my ſpirit ſcorns to bend to aſk any favor from ſuch a creature. If Calviniſm is injured by my letter to Mr. Cook, if it breathes a ſpirit of perſecution, I am ſorry for it; I had no ſuch deſign; I can appeal to all my perſonal acquaintances, and to thoſe crouded auditories, whom I have had the honor to addreſs, if I have not treated my fellow chriſtians of every denomination, with deference and reſpect; and even with reſpect to the Methodiſts, with whom I claim no brotherhood, never went further than explaining truth, and expoſing error, without making uſe of names.

Unaided by any created being, by indigent circumſtances deprived of the uſe of books, not having a commentator or body of divinity of any kind, a ſtranger, in a ſtrange country, menaced by Methodiſts, who inſult me, and then repreſent me as their perſecutor, bleeding by the aſſaſſinating hands of pretended Calviniſts; yet poſſeſt of that manly innocence, which will eventually triumph over every ſpecies of oppoſition and meanneſs of ſoul, with an humble dependence on the Preſident of the Univerſe, whoſe unworthy ſubject I am, and whom I ſerve; I cheerfully put on my defenſive armour, and with that dauntleſs fortitude which the religion of Jeſus inſpires, fearleſsly expect the combined force of the Methodiſts, aided by rotten hearted Calviniſts; and, if defence of the beſt of cauſes, which is dearer to my ſoul than life itſelf, and of which I hope not to be aſhamed when the heavens ſhall be no more, as to their preſent appearance, I ſhould be guilty of any thing, which in the opinion of a generous public may require apology,

let my unbounded attachment to the cauſe I plead, the warmth of my paſſions, my abhorrence of every thing mean and unmanly, my ignorance, and great imperfection, and the frailty of human nature, of which I largely partake, all join to plead my excuſe.

I am, &c.

SAMUEL PORTER.
Beaver Run, Weſtmoreland county, Feb. 18, 1793.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subſcriptions, Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received—and Printing in general performed with accuracy and diſpatch.